

have another name; and since I have been unable to find one already provided I propose to name it *MEGASCOPS ASIO CINERACEUS*, from its ashy coloring. This is the "*Megascops asio trichopsis*" of my Manual of North American Birds (p. 261), and also the [*Scops asio*] Subsp. ♂ *Scops trichopsis* of SHARPE, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. II, 1875, 119.—ROBERT RIDGWAY, *Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.*

The St. Lucas Flycatcher in California.—During the latter part of June, 1895, a few days were spent in collecting in the pine growth on Cuymaca Peak, San Diego County. Between the altitudes of 4000 feet and 6000 feet several *Empidonax cineritius* were taken and they were found to be rather common and the only species of the genus met with at that altitude. A few *E. pusillus* were found nesting at the base of the peak at an altitude of 3700 feet. In July *pusillus* was found along the base of San Jacinto Peak, Riverside County, and *E. hammondi* was taken as high as 9500 feet, where it was nesting. It is possible that *E. cineritius* may occur between the ranges of *pusillus* and *hammondi* on San Jacinto, as Flycatchers were seen that resembled that species but no specimens were secured.

The recorded range of the St. Lucas Flycatcher is hereby extended north of the Mexican boundary and the species added to the avifauna of California.—A. W. ANTHONY, *San Diego, Cal.*

Skylarks Nesting on Long Island.—At Flatbush, Long Island, July 28, 1895, after I had for a couple of hours been listening to the strains of the Skylark (*Alanda arvensis*) as they were poured from the sky, a resident of the neighborhood kindly guided me to the spot, in a field near by, where, about two weeks previously, he had found a Skylark's nest. The nest contained when he found it, he said, three half-fledged young ones and one egg. When the nest was pointed out to me the egg was still there, but the fledglings had departed.

The land on which we were standing was grassy and slightly 'rolling,' and the nest was situated about midway on the descent of one of the rolls. In the spring preceding, while the ground was soft, a horse and cart had been driven but once across the field, making a deep track, and in one of the horse's foot-prints, about three inches deep, the nest was made. To form and complete the nest, the bird had rounded away the angles of the foot-print and scantily lined it with dried rootlets and coarse grass.—THOMAS PROCTOR, *Brooklyn, N. Y.*

The American Crossbill.—The American Crossbill is usually quite common in this vicinity during the winter months, and a few birds remain until quite late in the spring. A flock of about thirty remained on the Maine State College campus from March 4 to June 19, 1895, and at any time they could be found feeding in the pine trees with which the college campus is covered. Birds shot from this flock at intervals showed